



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 8

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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.
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This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy on the Atchafon, Tupoca and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,150.00 (\$3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 (£35,730).
No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.
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No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,147,000
Reserve fund .. £ 670,335
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Edward Ashworth & Co.
No. 30 Rua 10 de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D
Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751
Unallocated capital .. £2,400,751
Agent: **P. E. Swanwick.**
4, Travessa do Conselho, 110 Saratava.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.
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Smith Youle & Co.
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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Gory's Meridys" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.
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Praça do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27
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DEPOT:
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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:
Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m.
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambari:
Central Railway (S. Paulo express) to Cinzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:
Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Geraes) of that railway.

Petropolis:
Raua leaves the Palhaia at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mand. Passengers train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. on all land routes (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6:25 a.m. and 4:40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train).
Returning from Petropolis, the "Luzerna" train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "All land" train leaves at 6 a.m. and 4:15 p.m.
On Sundays and holidays the train leaves the Palhaia at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:
Raua leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marilly. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 11:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:
Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 1:40 and 7 p.m.
On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 8:35, 10:35, 11:15 a.m., 1:05, 2:15, 4:05, 5:15 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionists half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM C. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 2 a.m. on 1st and 18th Sundays. Evening service during cold season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., Incumbent Chaplain.
181, Rua dos Laranjeiros.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 120. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. in 1st Church at 11 a.m. in 2nd Church. Study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m. on Wednesdays, at 6:45 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays: Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. R. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARÃO, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a.m. at a Public House, Sundays, at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. on Sundays, and at 7 p.m. on Thursdays.
JAMES R. ROBERTS, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 8 p.m.
W. B. HATCH, Pastor.
Cofee 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO: HUERO.—244 Rua d'Anna Nery, Esq. do Riochello. Services: Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Wednesdays, 7 p.m. on Thursdays. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to **Prof. L. MARCONI, N. 1, Travessa de São Francisco.**

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Alfada.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua São de S. Antonio No. 1, 1st floor. Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—25, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor. W. J. LEWIS, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 46, Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 2 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Librarian.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Bolivian customs receipts at Antofagasta in 1896 amounted to 1,275,373.67 bolivianos.

—The income and expenditure of the Chilean state railways in December were respectively \$1,062,862.84 and \$647,253.60.

—Chili is certainly making a record in the line of homicides and homicidal assaults. Notices of such crimes seem to be a staple article of news.

—It is now proposed to raise the money by private subscription for the construction of that submarine boat invented by a Valparaíso jeweler. Its reputed sale to Brazil does not seem to materialize.

—The vessels of the Magellan station have been ordered to make a new survey for the cable to Punta Arenas, and the commissioner sent to Europe to superintend the manufacture and shipment of the cable has been ordered home.—*Chilian Times.*

—While some cargo was being discharged this week from the five-masted ship *Albatros*, a crate containing large dynamites (supposed to be empty) fell and got smashed, revealing the fact that they were filled with silk and other material liable to heavy duty. This matter has been reported to the authorities.—*Chilian Times*, Jan. 30.

—At a recent sitting of the chamber of deputies the minister of finance made the gratifying announcement that the revenue in 1896 had exceeded his calculations by 1,295,754 dollars, 28 cents, and the deficit, which had been estimated at 3,500,000 dollars, amounted to the insignificant sum of 752,680 dollars 14 cents.—*Chilian Times*, Feb. 3.

—Definitions appear to be the order of the day. Quite recently a superintendent of custom-house and treasurer in a northern port absconded, after appropriating upwards of 100,000 dollars. Only the other day the paymaster of a battalion stationed in this city fled after embezzling 9,000 dollars; and now the news comes of the discovery of defalcations amounting to 300,000 dollars in the Santiago municipal treasury and the flight of the treasurer.—*Chilian Times*, Jan. 27.

—We beg to call the attention of the minister of colonization to the following notice, which appears in the *Lombu Times* of January 1st: "Intending emigrants are warned against emigrating to Chili without first verifying at the information office the statements circulated by colonization agents. Owing to misrepresentations unsuitable emigrants have been sent from this country to the island of Chiloé, and distress and discontent have been the consequence."—*Chilian Times*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Some remarkable facts are being brought to light by the investigation which is being made into the frauds which have been perpetrated in the custom-house of this port. Two of the chief actors, named respectively Christen and Trivi, are reported to have absconded, whilst, on the other hand, several arrests have been. Among the persons are a member of the municipality, named Fernán Quintero, a commission agent, named Hesselhart, and several custom-house employees. Two mysterious persons, named respectively Guillermo Schneider and Calmes, figure in the case. The former appears as having dispatched goods from the custom-house, and the latter as being security for the amount of the duties. These individuals, however, appear to have existed in name only. There was an office bearing on its door a brass plate with the name of Guillermo Schneider, but nobody was ever seen in the place. These names were evidently adopted as a blind by the real culprits, of whom there are several. Signatures and stamps have been forged, custom-house policies have been abstracted and replaced by others for much less value in some cases, whilst in others they have not been replaced at all. The perpetration of the frauds has been going on for a long time, and the amount of which the custom-house has been defrauded is variously estimated, but there is no doubt it will reach a very large sum. Among honest people there is but one desire, and that it is that the delinquents may meet with their deserts.—*Chilian Times*, Feb. 6.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is said that the projected port works at Montevideo will cost fifteen millions dollars.

—During January there were 2172 births, 1265 deaths and 427 marriages in the city of Buenos Aires.

—It is reported that serious defects have been discovered in the new Argentine cruiser *Garibaldi*. It is quite what we expected.

—The recent resignation of General Capdevilla, chief of staff of the Argentine army, is said to have been caused by the jealousy of General Roca. His successor is General Roca.

—Twenty-four hours observation are now imposed on Rio and Santos arrivals at the River Plate, besides all the extra time the sanitary authorities, in their irresponsible and inflexible wisdom, see fit to impose.

—Tired of waiting on official greed and ignorance, the Argentine agriculturists have resolved to act independently and by themselves in fighting the locusts. They have organized a citizens committee, raised over twenty thousand dollars, and have resolved to send to the United States for an entomologist who knows something about locusts. This is a good example for agriculturists all over South America.

—The ascent of Aconcagua appears to have been a tougher piece of work than even Mr. Fitzgerald had imagined. He himself has not succeeded in reaching the very summit. It was being reserved for him by the self-denying guide, until news came of the approach of an expedition from Chili, when it was decided that the guides should push on and make sure of accomplishing the feat. Thus one more of the secrets of nature are yielded up to man; but surely of all pursuits in which life and limb are hazarded, those of mountain climbing above the snow line, and exploring the Arctic regions, are the least fruitful.—*Reviere*, Buenos Aires.

—We give a story, as it comes from Chalas, a colony in Santa Fé. A colonist there was unable to pay the wheat and harvest tax exacted by the government. The local authorities at once proceeded to embargo whatever he had, reducing him from misery to complete ruin. The colonist is now kept unjustly imprisoned in Villa Casilla, his wife is sick in the public hospital and his seven children, all under age, are maintained by the charity of some neighbors. We thought that Leiza had prohibited embargoes to be laid on the property of colonists, but if this is the interpretation given to his decree, it would have been better not to issue it.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 26.

—The Galveston Telegraph Co. is an American company. It has worked American sentiment for all it was worth, has given the United States legation money on account of being an American company, and then, to show how devoted it is to American interests and how much it is willing to sacrifice in order to promote said interests it charges telegrams to the United States considerably more than to Europe although it has to send the latter across the Atlantic 3000 miles farther. We find it difficult to get words to properly describe the chivalry and patriotism of the company.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Since this item appeared, the Galveston company has reduced the rates to the United States.

—Of course, if we have a white elephant like the *Garibaldi* we must build a stable for it, and so the port at Bahía Blanca will be needed, for that ship cannot get into any other in the republic, but when that port is completed and has consumed millions it will be only a rat-trap for the shutting up of every vessel that may take refuge in it in time of war. One good ship could close and keep it closed with all in case of war and the chances are that everything in it would be captured. It is not what we require and its location for a military port is bad, all the engineers to the contrary notwithstanding, and, by the way, we have yet to find an engineer who does approve of it, outside official circles, and they have learned from the experience of Mr. Attwell to echo what is said at the government house.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—At Sunday's meeting, Dr. Blanco told a historic anecdote well worth repeating separately. Some forty years ago, he said, there was published in Montevideo an opposition paper called *La Libertad*, which attacked the government with a violence even exceeding that of any paper of to-day. So obnoxious did it make itself that at last the President issued an order for its suppression and the arrest of its editor. The arrest the President went to execute in person, accompanied by a squad of artillery which formed before the editor's door. The editor, nothing daunted by this display of force, boldly refused to submit to the order of arrest, appealing to the articles of the constitution that ensured liberty of speech and of the press and inviolability of domicile. So firmly did he do this, that the President became convinced of his error, dismissed the soldiers to their barracks, revoked the order of arrest, and gave instructions that in future the paper and its staff should be left unmolested in their propaganda. The editor who thus defied the President was Dr. J. L. Rosas (now president of the Bank of the Republic), and the President who had the high moral courage to retract when he found himself in the wrong was the valiant soldier General Venancio Flores.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 26.

—We most cordially endorse the sentiments expressed in a petition which is now being signed by the most influential members of our English-speaking community, to be forwarded to his excellency, William McKinley, the incoming President of the United States, in which is set forth the earnest desire of everyone who has come into contact with Mr. Buchanan, either socially or in his official capacity, that he may be appointed to continue as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine republic during the ensuing presidential term. It is given to few men to win such complete popularity, official and social, as has Mr. Buchanan, not only amongst his own countrymen, but amongst those of every nationality with whom he has come in contact, and were it proper to do so, we are perfectly sure that the Argentine government would intimate to President McKinley the gratification with which it would view his favorable consideration of the petition in question as promptly and cordially as the petitioners themselves. Mr. Buchanan is essentially the right man in the right place, and, particularly at the present time, would be a severe loss to the interests of Argentina, and still more so to the country he so industriously, ably, and courteously represents.—*Reviere*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 6.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESCUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,
Rua do Aqueducto No. 108.

Telephone 5018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town leaving the Largo do Cariocas close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forest and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Finest air, temperature, lighting, and ventilating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to **FERNANDO MENEZES,**
ASSESSOR EA 72. Telephone 506.**HOTEL RIO DE JANEIRO
GEORGE'S**

Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated in the heart of the business district and within a minute's walk of the Praça and P. Office. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and prompt service.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA, NO. 8.
1st floor.**HOTEL DOS ORGÃOS,
THERESOPOLIS.**Hyginio Thomaz da Silveira,
PROPRIETOR

This old and well known hotel is situated in one of the healthiest and most picturesque parts of the Theresopolis valley (Organ Mountains), a short distance from the "Alto da Serra" and in full view of those strangely-shaped peaks which give this region of mountains its peculiar name. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and affords all the comforts and conveniences which the visitor can desire. It has an abundance of pure cold water for drinking purposes, shower baths and sanitation. Terms moderate.

For invalids and convalescents, Theresopolis is unquestionably the best resort in the neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro. It is higher and dryer than either Petropolis or Nova Friburgo, and has long been considered favorable for those suffering from weak lungs.

The railway from Piedade to Bananal (at the foot of the mountains) is now in operation.

For further information apply to

Messrs. **ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES**
No. 34 RUA DO OUVIDOR.**Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros
PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA**

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Potbury system, good table-service, and is, therefore, the best hotel in the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage gulching tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

Café and Hotel Amazonas,

FORMERLY "BRAGAÇA,"

20-22, PRAÇA TIRADENTES, 20-22
CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment dispenses of a first class service, well ventilated rooms, and all possible accommodations, food, drinks and chopp.

Open until 11 p.m.

David Duran,

PROPRIETOR.

"APENTA,"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"APENTA,"

A NATURAL HUNGARIAN

APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS,

BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Under eminent scientific Control

WE KNOW OF NO STRONGER OR MORE FA-
VORABLY CONSTITUTED NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.L. Liebermann, Royal Councillor, M. D., Profes-
sor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hun-
garian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of
Agriculture), Buda Pest.**USES OF "APENTA"**

As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.

For occasional or habitual constipation.

By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty diathesis.

In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circula-
tion.

In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.

Against hemorrhoids.

During pregnancy, and in many female diseases.

In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.

Against undue deposit of fat in general, and the evil
consequences of indigestion in diet

Ordinary Dose.—1 Wine-glassful before Breakfast.

Most efficacious when mixed with an equal quantity of hot
water.**"APENTA,"**

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Lancet" says:—

"A much-needed purgative water."

"It is recommended in constipation. The practitioner is thus
enabled to prescribe definite quantities for definite results.""A Natural Water. Artificially-made waters exhibiting
approximately the same saline composition are not so benefi-
cial as those derived from natural sources."**"APENTA,"**

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The British Medical Journal" says:—

"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and com-
position which have long been wanting in the best known
waters."

"Agreeable to the palate."

"Exceptionally efficacious."

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Medical Press and Circular" says:—

"We could hardly wish for a more happy combination for
a strong Aperient Water both for general use and as a special
remedial agent."

"Constant as regards its general characteristics."

"Contains a large amount of lacta. Specially marked out
for the treatment of gouty patients."

"Unique amongst strong purgative waters."

"APENTA,"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

SHIPPERS:

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From the Spectator.

THE VALUE OF INDIA-RUBBER.

India-rubber is in a fair way to become one of the prime necessities of civilisation. Numberless human beings, in the class which could not afford wet-nurses, owe their lives to the feeding bottle. Everybody knows that in the last five years the use of pneumatic tyres for horse-vehicles and solid rubber tyres for motor-vehicles has enormously increased our consumption of this article; but, quite apart from that more obvious fact, india-rubber is daily being introduced more and more into all sorts of machinery. Highly competent judges say that if the output could be doubled within a year, so many new applications of the material would instantly arise, that the price would not fall appreciably. As a matter of fact, the export of Para rubber has increased within the last twenty-five years from 5,600 tons to 20,000 tons; and the price fetched by the best quality has risen from 2s. to 3s. a pound. It is the one jungle product which society finds indispensable. Hundreds of men have racked their brains to produce a substitute, but none has in the least degree succeeded; and such attempts must be permanently discouraged by the knowledge that india-rubber exists in limitless profusion upon known spots of the world's surface which may at any time be made accessible. In any of the swampy equatorial regions, where vegetation grows rank and sappy, so that a knife will slash through branches as if they were made of cheese, there is pretty certain to occur some one or two of the score of trees which produce rubber. Whole forests of them are known to exist in Central Africa, only waiting to be tapped. But the regions which produce them are precisely the regions most deadly to the white man; and when the rubber is made it has to come to the coast on the heads of negroes, and will not pay the cost of transport. When an accessible forest is discovered it pays like a gold-mine. A tree was discovered near Lagos which was believed to produce rubber; specimens of bark and foliage went home to Kew, and the authorities pronounced it the right thing. In 1895 the export began, and amounted in the year to 2,263 tons, with a value of £270,000 in round figures.

India-rubber would seem to be the one certain source of wealth now locked up in Central Africa, and perhaps the most valuable thing that the region produces or can produce. Ivory is only a fancy article, and palm-oil has many substitutes. Gold no doubt exists there, but in the first place, it is doubtful whether the pure negro can be made into a miner; and in the second, gold is to be got in regions where white men can live. It seems, therefore, as if the special function of the tropics just now was to produce india-rubber, which is wanted everywhere and cannot be grown elsewhere. No cultivation is needed; Nature requires of man very little skill, scarcely any exertion, and only a reasonable avoidance of waste. Yet this is asking more than the African negro is at present able to give. The great rubber-producing region of the world is the basin of the Amazon, which yields about two-thirds of the entire annual output. The quality of this rubber is immensely superior to all others; the best Para will fetch in England as much as 3s. 6d. a pound; the worst African goes for under a shilling. Brazil has, of course, an immense advantage in its great waterway; ocean-going steamers run twelve hundred miles up the Amazon, whereas every African river except the Congo has a bar at its mouth, and cataracts not far distant from the coast-line. On the other hand, the forests in Brazil seem even more impenetrable than in Africa. Not even such roadways as the African man-paths can be maintained against the encroachment of the jungle. But the native Brazilian race is incomparably more intelligent than the negro. Their country-house is better prepared, and what is far more important, they farm the trees as carefully as the red Indians used to farm the beaver. In Africa the rubber is generally produced not from a forest tree,

as in Brazil, but from the *Landolphia*, which is a climbing shrub. The supply of rubber-producing plants in Central Africa is practically inexhaustible; but the number of places where they exist within easy distance of some export station is small, so far as our present knowledge goes. Yet for the present, speculators will probably hasten to be rich, and if they hit upon a forest will treat it like a mine, anxious simply to take out the maximum at the minimum of cost.

Whether our state, or any other, will ever make this a great branch of its tropical forestry remains to be seen. The Germans, with their usual thoroughness, have a strong scientific staff at the Cameroons. The English, in their usual makeshift way, content themselves with sending home to Kew for suggestions. But the government of India have at least tried an experiment upon the great scale. No private firm, however wealthy, would embark upon the cultivation of india-rubber; the trees take a matter of twenty years before they can produce a penny-worth. In addition to that, cultivation must occupy a huge extent of ground of such a nature that no European can enter it during the rainy season, and where the growth is so thick that twenty men might be tapping trees within a mile of the ranger, and he none the wiser. Nevertheless, the Indian government have a nursery of Para rubber-trees in Assam, extending over two hundred square miles, which will in time begin to yield; and if any department can control such a farm the Indian Woods and Forests will.

ANTONIO CONSELHEIRO.

Some particulars as regards this extraordinary man, the Catholic "maldi" of the *sertão* of Bahia, who is giving so much trouble to the Bahia authorities, may be of some interest at the present moment, when a fresh expedition under the redoubtable Colonel Moreira Cesar has started to bring him to order.

Antonio Maciel was born in 1855 on a small plantation belonging to his family on the frontier of Bahia and Ceará, away in the backwoods where only the echoes of civilization had yet reached. His father died when he was yet a child, so he was brought up by his mother in company of a cousin whom it was his mother's dearest wish to see united to her son Antonio.

Years went by, but love is wayward and will not come at beck and call. Antonio's fancy turned, not to his cousin Maria, but to Leonora, the lovely daughter of the over-see of the estate. In vain his mother stormed and threatened and begged by turns, Antonio's mind was made up to marry Leonora, and marry her he did.

After a long separation, mother and son were reconciled and Antonio brought his wife to live on the farm. At first everything went smoothly, mother and cousin vying in making themselves agreeable to Antonio's wife. But soon a change came over the spirit of the scene; the mother commenced to treat her daughter-in-law coldly and unkindly, until Antonio, noticing it demanded an explanation. His mother then revealed to him under seal of secrecy her suspicions that Leonora was unfaithful, and begged him to simulate a journey, but to return and watch.

So successful were the feminine Iago's machinations in awakening the demon of jealousy in Antonio's heart that he that very night, armed with a revolver, hid himself in the bushes to watch his wife's door and wait for the robber of his happiness and honor. The mother meanwhile, on some pretence or other, persuaded her daughter to let her into the house at night when she knocked. Dressed in man's clothes, the treacherous mother stole through the darkening night to Leonora's door, but before even she could knock Antonio's jealous hand had drawn the matricidal pistol and his mother lay dead across the doorstep. Mad with hate and jealousy Antonio waited not; without stopping to examine his victim, he forced open the door and plunged his knife into the bosom of his

sleeping wife. Rushing out again, he raised the sombrero that disguised the features of the body at the door, and found—his mother!

Horror! his mother dead, his wife dying by his hand! That way lay madness. The last words Antonio spoke were to beg forgiveness of his murdered wife. Antonio was mad!

Two long years he passed in solitary imprisonment, when some flattering return of reason allowed him to be discharged and tried for his crime. He was acquitted unanimously by the jury, but no jury could remove the bad of grief and remorse from Antonio's soul.

In his own eyes he was a criminal of the deepest dye, a traitor, and murderer of his wife and only love. Such crimes could never be washed away, but might be atoned by a life of tears and penitence. To God and his fellow men he dedicated his existence, wandering about by day preaching to the poor, ignorant people his own ignorant gospel, and passing his nights prostrate in agonies of remorse on the floor of the humble village chapel.

In time his devotion and exemplary life touched even the rude dwellers of the backwoods; Antonio became a saint and was christened by popular consent "Conselheiro," or the "Councillor."

Such is the kind of man the government finds, no better arguments to combat or conciliate than guns and swords! Poor Antonio! Poor Brazil!

From the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Dec. 11.
PHILADELPHIA'S COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum is already attracting a good deal of attention, and under the auspices of its managers, there is to be held next summer a sort of commercial bazaar from which much is expected in the way of extending international commercial acquaintances and information. It is a little singular that this museum, conducted in the interest of foreign trade, is not in New York, the largest point of export and import in the country, but in Philadelphia, where the import trade is looked on with active hostility and opinion is favorable to hampering the export trade by duties on the materials of manufacture.

This museum claims to possess the only complete exhibit of all the wools in the world that can be found outside of the treasury, by which nearly the whole of the exhibit was collected in the course of making up sets of samples for use in the custom houses. This collection cannot be of any special interest in Philadelphia, where the preponderant business sentiment is strongly in favor of keeping foreign wools out of the country and confining the manufacturers to the wools produced in the United States. Of manufactured goods the most complete collection consists of samples of the goods sent from Europe to Central and South America, the West Indies and Mexico. We cordially approve of every effort to secure markets for our manufactured goods in these countries of the western hemisphere, but the testimony now being taken by the ways and means committee goes to show that there is hardly an article that we can manufacture cheaply enough to sell in our own country in competition with European goods. If this be true it is quite useless for us to think of sending our goods several thousand miles and paying foreign duties on them and then selling them in competition with European goods. But it may be that the commercial museum is right, and that a good many of the witnesses or champions before the ways and means committee are mistaken. In fact there is a good deal of reason to believe that this is the case.

The Philadelphia city council is making liberal contributions to the support of the museum, and the *Press* treats the institution as an object of local pride. Besides the goods exhibited, which include many little known materials, an acquaintance with which will be useful to our manufacturers, there is a technical library, a reading room supplied with a large number of commercial periodicals, and when the needed information cannot be obtained from these sources the managers of the museum undertake to get it from our consuls or unofficial correspondents. They obtain for intending shippers the cost of shipment and the best routes and other information that will enable an American manufacturer to decide whether the acceptance of a foreign order will result in a profit or a loss. Altogether the museum is a very useful and creditable thing, and we congratulate Philadelphia on possessing it; but if we are going to shut out imports very largely, and increase the cost of manufacturing by adding to the duties on materials, the practical value of the museum is not very plain.

As an illustration of the glutted state of the apple market it is told that a Massachusetts farmer offered to give a lot of apples to anybody who would carry them away, and that a couple of women who came provided with a wagon to carry the fruit away, after looking over the apples, refused to accept them, unless they were sorted over and the damaged specimens thrown aside. — *Merchant's Review*, New York.

SITUATION WANTED.

A first-class cook, American, (now in Santos), with much experience in Hotel work, wants a situation as cook, or steward. Apply to P. E. B., care of *The Rio News*.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

A young man aged twenty, speaking English and Portuguese fluently seeks employment in an English House.

For references apply to Mr. Crashly, Rua do Ouvidor 69.

Nursery governess.

Wanted for Bahia an English nursery governess for three girls, ages 10, 7, and 6. State age, salary and full particulars to Mr. Haselmann - Post office box 68, Bahia, enclosing also photo, which will be returned.

"A CARBONICA."

Messrs. L. E. Chatonsay, proprietors of the well-known Lopes Brewery, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, have recently mounted an establishment under the title of

"A CARBONICA,"

for the manufacture of every description of

MINERAL WATERS.

such as

Soda Water,
Quinine Tonic,
Ginger Ale,
Lemonade,
Fruit Champagnes,
Seltzer Water,
Gas Waters,
etc., etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The establishment is under the charge of Mr. W. H. McGrath, chemist and manufacturer, who will guarantee that these mineral waters shall be equal to those imported from Europe.

The prices to customers are

Ginger Ale,	350 reis
Quinine Tonic,	per bottle
Lemonade, and	
Pine Apple Champagne	
Soda Water,	400 reis per bottle
Seltzer Water, and	or
Potass Water,	400 reis per syphon.

Gas Water, in syphons, 200 reis.
Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents.

Relojcaria da Bolsa

F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

Furnishers for several public

Departments, Banks, Companies,

Monasteries, etc., etc.,

IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewellery.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

For sale.

A very large SITIO, with good, spring water in abundance, and home; has a great quantity of fruit trees in an elevated position and highly recommended by Niteroi physicians; is minutes distant from the terminus of the Fonseca tram-line and good carriage road.

For further information apply to No. 41 C, Rua General Deodoro, Niteroi.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara as to the following:

REICH, M., who is supposed to have left Paris for Brazil some ten years ago. Information as to his whereabouts is greatly desired by a member of his family.

BLAKE, David, — Jockey, who died May 1, 1896, at No. 34 Rua Jorge Rudge, Vila Isabel. Information is desired as to the estate of the deceased.

HELVY, Henry de Souza — Employed in the British Consulate in the year 1885 (Robert Hesketh, Esq., Consul), disappeared from Rio in the last week of March, 1897. Information desired as to his subsequent movements or death.

February 13th, 1897.

AMERICAN HOME SCHOOL.

Nova Friburgo

A Boarding and Day School for girls, also for boys under ten years, has been opened in the beautiful town of Nova Friburgo.

Its purpose is to afford a good English education to English speaking children of Brazil.

General tuition includes English, Drawing and Physical Culture.

Extras: Music and Oil Painting

For further information apply to—

Misses WILCOX and STENGER

RUA DA AVEÍDA N. 13

OR

Rua do Gen. Osorio 27,

NOVA FRIBURGO

Estado do Rio de Janeiro

BRAZIL.

TO LET
Good rooms and board. Baths. Billiards. Very healthy locality.
PRICES MODERATE
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CHAMPAGNE
LANSON PÈRE & FILS
A RHEIMS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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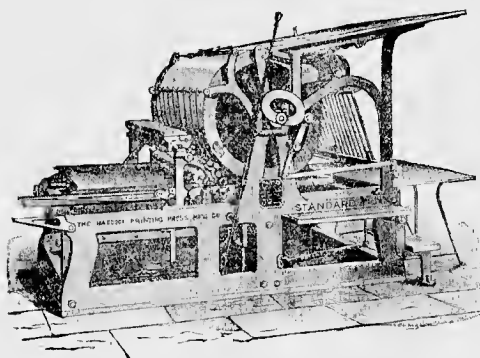
J. C. V. MENDES.

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are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

The Best Scotch Whiskey

IS THE

MOUNTAIN DEW

FROM

Robertson, Sanderson & Co.

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Sole Agents for Rio

ALFREDO, MENDES & MARQUES
34, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Sole Agents for Santos:

CHARLES CULTY & Cie.

THE MONARCH

King of Bicycles



A marvel of mechanical skill.

STRICTLY HIGH GRADE MACHINES

Every machine fully guaranteed to be free from imperfections in connection with workmanship or material.

Price for Gentleman's or Lady's Wheel

Rs. 600\$000

SOLD ALSO ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

General Agents for Brazil:

M. M. KING & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA Ns. 77-A & 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

S. DOMINGOS.

To let for months a furnished house splendidly situated, sea bathing, shower bath, gas, & W.C. Rent Rs. 400000. Apply Rua Visconde de Itaboraite n. 48.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by us n2

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preservation against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalizing the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-aches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bow-bellies with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *enormous*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken twice a day, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, the *Batimista* Magazine conferred the honor of knightship upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M.D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,
Rs. 18500 per bottle.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, accompanied by money 1st box for \$25000, 1 dozen boxes for 125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th announces the arrest there of João Marques de Carvalho, ex-first secretary of the Brazilian legation in that city, who is guilty in having obtained money from the Banco Italiano under false pretences.

—In addition to the occasional reports of an impending revolution in Cordoba, Argentina, there are now rumors of an impending outbreak in the province of Santa Fé. A telegram of the 19th says that the troops are under arms in anticipation of the rising.

—The council of health has asked the government to impose 20 days observation on vessels arriving from infected and suspicious ports, also to reject all merchandise which arrives direct from India, and to send to Martin Garcia the merchandise which, proceeding from India, has been transhipped in Europe.

—The condition of the issue between the River Plate Telegraph Company and the government remains unchanged. Of course a minister has nothing personal at stake in such a case and having blundered he can continue obstinate, but sooner or later the country will have to pay the price for this act of the government.

—Permanent sweet water has been reached in one of the Denavely semi-artesian wells at the great depth of 120 metres. Two more wells of a similar description are being sunk for account of the government, and the Western Railway Company will sink a fourth, so that water should be plentiful at the commencement. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The Incas did not get so far south as Chubut, and the colonists of that territory will benefit by the misfortunes of the farmers of the north, for they have a magnificent crop of wheat, averaging 70 bushels to the acre, as we are assured by a friend who has just returned from Chubut, and who is an expert in such matters. He showed us some ears of Chubut barley, wheat of remarkable size. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

THE ASCENT OF ACONCAGUA.

A telegram was received on Tuesday night at the Club Valparaíso, giving some particulars of the progress of the expedition to gain the summit of Aconcagua organized by the German Athletic Club of Santiago, as under:

The expedition of the German Athletic Club has arrived at the higher camp of Mr. Fitzgerald, which was found at a height of 19,000 feet. Learning that the guide Zurbriggen had reached the top of the mountain, the Germans continued to ascend, although it was then beginning to get dark.

They arrived at a height of 19,500 feet at which elevation they remained all night.

The cold at this height was intense, so much so that the party did not attempt to go to sleep, and remained on foot, moving about all night to keep themselves warm. Their faces were red in consequence of the cold. The expedition had shown much courage, but the members were not prepared for the work. They had huts without quilts, necessary to hold upon the ice, and were frequently falling and losing much ground which they had ascended.

Mr. Fitzgerald remains on the mountain preparing for a second ascent. He acknowledged with sincere thanks the congratulations telegraphed by the British colony of Valparaíso on the success of his expedition. —*Chilian Times*, Jan. 30.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary in a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Check invariably in advance)

Subscription: 25000 per annum for Brazil, 30000 for 12 months for the equivalent of foreign currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Eugene Prager, 1849, Walling Building, 56 Pine St., New York.

Messrs. Street & Co., 23, New Bridge St., and at the Victoria Store, 70, Rua Sete de Setembro.

SINGLE COPIES, 10000 each, for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 42, Rua da Davidson, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.

70, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS: Caixa 400.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1897.

SÃO PAULO

UNLESS the American merchant and manufacturer are prepared to establish regular business houses in South America and enter into regular competition for the trade of these countries, there is positively no use in their spending money on commissions, exhibitions and other purely auxiliary resources for the development of trade.

Trade consists in exchanging, buying and selling. It requires merchants primarily and principally, and is assisted secondarily by bankers and transportation agencies.

To put the cart before the horse, to create all the auxiliary agencies before we have the merchant, is clearly a capital blunder and will lead to failure.

We have seen several of these commercial propagandas since we have been in Brazil, and they have invariably come to grief.

And worse than this, they have in every case left traces of discredit and commercial ignorance which really serve to retard the development of trade.

Sometimes exhibitions serve a good purpose, but in a majority of cases, in our opinion, they are not worth the money expended. Steamship lines may also assist, but they are not absolutely necessary.

The best, if not the only American merchants in foreign countries of which we have any knowledge, existed in the days when ocean transportation was by sail and not by steam.

They depended upon their own resources and energy, and they succeeded.

As for an American bank, it will be nothing more than a gilded gateway to an empty ground.

When we have American business houses established here, with capital and extensive trade relations in the country, managed by experienced business men, carrying full stocks of goods, and assuring a steady exchange of merchandise and products, then all these auxiliaries will come of themselves.

At the present moment it will be far cheaper to use existing facilities than to create new ones. Let us have the merchant first, and then let him decide later on what he requires.

The critical situation in Europe must be considered as the outcome not only of Turkish rapacity and cruelty, but also of Christian greed, jealousy and impotence.

We can no longer call the sultan the "sick man of Europe," for there are at least half a dozen of others quite as much entitled to that appellation as he is.

For years we have had the disgraceful spectacle of all the Christian nations of Europe quarreling over the possession of Constantinople, and permitting at the same time every species of cruelty and oppression, even to the extreme of wholesale massacre, simply because they could not agree to limit the power of the Turk.

And it has been their principal object during this time, not to protect the Christian races over which the Turk has dominion, but to check and thwart each other's intrigues.

To this end Constantinople has been the hotbed of European intrigue, a disgrace to all Europe.

While Europe has been steadily progressing in civilization, Turkey has remained stationary, and Christian diplo-

macy has assisted her to do so. It is a burning disgrace, we repeat, to the civilization of which we boast so much. And it is even worse, for it makes all Europe responsible for the fiendish massacres which periodically occur, in Bulgaria, in Armenia, in Crete, in every place where the unspeakable Turk is moved to satisfy his thirst for Christian blood. Upon all Europe rests the responsibility for all this equally with the Turk, and with it the added shame of being a spectator to the commission of crimes which could easily be prevented.

We all know what happened only a short time since in Armenia, and what happened only last year in Crete. We all know that those lumbering idiots at Constantinople, called diplomats, pretended to interfere, and with the usual result of having one played off against the other.

In the end they won the customary promises of good behavior, which the Turk never fails to give when he is in a corner and which he never intends to keep.

And now, when he begins another slaughter in Crete, where his promises still remain unfulfilled, and brave little Greece finally resolves to stand sponsor to Turkish massacres no longer, the great powers have nothing better to do than to protect the assassin against his merited punishment.

The Greeks have an interest in the subject closer than that of the great powers, for the Cretans are a kindred people and the island naturally is part of Greece.

But the great powers, who are busily dividing up Africa and Asia among themselves, and who have long had evil eyes on the Turkish empire, are shocked over the resolution of Greece to annex Crete, and they are combining to prevent it.

It is a fine sample of Christian consistency, surely! The Turk may go on murdering the Cretans if he pleases, but little Greece must not interfere.

WHO IS "SANTIAGO FAZ?"

The New York Journal of Commerce of January 13 contains the following business item.

We regret to say that we know nothing of the organization alluded to, nor of its promoter.

American business men would do wisely to open correspondence with reputable, established firms in this city before investing much in these "permanent exhibition" schemes. The item alluded to is as follows:

Santiago Faz, the representative of the Brazilian Permanent Exhibition of North American Industries, who has been in this city for some time past, has met with success in procuring a number of well known manufacturers to represent in that republic.

The purpose of this exhibition is to encourage trade between this country and Brazil, and their prospects read as follows:

We propose opening at first at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and later at other important cities in said republic, permanent exhibitions of manufactured goods made in this country.

We will make our first display at Rio de Janeiro, beginning on the 1st of May, 1897, and continuing the same for the balance of the year and so long thereafter as business will warrant.

From the present outlook the probabilities are that the exhibition will be a permanent one.

We have engaged for our first display the building used at the Brazilian government National Exhibition of 1895, which building is very commodious, was erected specially for the object for which it was used and is very centrally located and faces the principal thoroughfares.

We propose making all the displays in the most attractive manner, and in such a way that visitors can examine them easily and carefully, each display having the names of the manufacturer and persons in charge to give interested parties any information they may desire regarding prices, etc.

We will use every effort to procure makers for the lines of goods which we represent, as we have had an extensive experience in Brazil and have not only the backing of the government, of the press and of many important personages, both public and private, throughout Brazil, our prospects are most flattering and we have no doubt of our success.

We will make our first display at Rio de Janeiro in about fifteen days. Edward Mestre will be resident representative of the exhibition in this city, with offices at 80 Broad street.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The damage caused in Petropolis by the heavy rain on Wednesday is estimated at 1,500,000.

In Sergipe a subscription has been opened for the families of the prisoners lynched at Araraquara.

At Uberaba, Minas Geraes, there were registered last year 317 births, 362 deaths and 102 marriages.

Barão do Triunfo telegraphs that Dr. Manoel José Duarte has been elected to succeed him as governor of Alagoas.

Gov. Marçal de Carvalho has telegraphed to Gov. Campos Sales asking for the punishment of the Araraquara lynchings.

The government is said to be purchasing horses at the rate of 8000 each for the expedition against Antonio Conselheiro.

Some of the officers who were at the Caminhos light under Major Eulálio threaten to denounce him in a public manifesto.

Feverish of a bad character have appeared at Itá, São Paulo, and the sanitary authorities have opened an isolated hospital for their reception.

It is stated that on the day of the lynching at Araraquara a policeman disappeared and that all attempts to discover him have proved fruitless.

During the two months between Oct. 31 and Dec. 31, last year, there was spent on the work of sanitation at Campinas the sum of 71,855,561.

It is now said that the loss of the government troops at Caminhos was 12 killed and 80 wounded. They are reported to be much ill among the survivors.

It is stated that cases of yellow fever have appeared at S. Simão, S. Paulo. This affords another proof of the worthlessness of the disinfectants of last year.

The *Diário* of Rio Claro, S. Paulo, denies that Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho left Brazil on the French packet *Chili*, but fails to tell just where he is to be found.

Venerable *Revista* says that Dr. Alencar, one of the police delegates of Rio de Janeiro, has seized at Carvalho, in Minas Geraes, a case of cartridges intended for Bahia.

Marcos Cesar is reported to have reached Monte Santo on the 17th inst. He is said to have under his command 1,500 federal troops and over 100 Bahia policemen.

A Bahia telegram says that there is expected to be a fight tomorrow between Marcia Cesar's troops and Antonio Conselheiro's followers. This of course is a mere conjecture.

There has been a strike among the haters in São Paulo since the 2nd inst. There has been no great harm done, however, as the hat trade is overstocked and the manufacturers are quite willing to be idle for a time.

A meeting was announced to be held in São Paulo on the 17th inst. for congratulating the press on its attitude towards the Araraquara lynchings. This meeting, however, was prohibited by the chief of police.

The editor of the *Gazeta do Povo* telegraphs that the governor of Paraná has applied for federal troops for police duty at the capital in order that he may send the state police force to various localities for the purpose of using pressure at the elections.

On the 17th inst. the state policemen at Victoria unloaded and entrenched themselves at their barracks. In the efforts made to force them into submission several persons were killed and wounded. The governor of Espírito Santo telegraphed to the general government asking for assistance.

The Braz. ship *Jacaré*, from Itajubá to Santos, was run aground on the 17th inst. at Santos on the 17th, after having suffered much damage in the storm of that date. The crew revolted and forced the master to run ashore. The ship is a total loss, but the cargo of lumber and furniture has been saved.

The Bahia police have discovered that the *Dr. de Carvalho* who was passenger in the French packet *Chili*, is Theodoro de Carvalho, a Portuguese merchant in Rio de Janeiro. Through the mistake of making him appear as the fugitive Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, he seems to have lost his passage on the *Chili*.

A number of prominent lawyers of São Paulo, among whom are Drs. Brazílio Machado and Herculan de Freitas, have been retained to defend Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, who is accused of being concerned in the Araraquara lynchings. Among the lawyers for the prosecution we see the name of Dr. Martin Francisco Filho.

A São Paulo telegram of the 19th inst. says that the judge at Araraquara has issued a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho and other members of the Carvalho family implicated in the lynching of Rozeno and Manoel de Brito. According to a *Repubblica* telegram Theodoro, accompanied by a large body of his friends, is going to surrender to the authorities.

According to a telegram received on the 18th, Dr. Americo de Campos Sobrinho had just embarked in Europe for Brazil. This is the gentleman who was sent to Canada by the state of São Paulo to inspect the emigrants embarking there for Brazil. On his arrival perhaps he will be able to tell us how it happened that these emigrants were so deceived in regard to the country.

The *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the 18th publishes a telegram from Araraquara announcing the arrival there of the prosecuting attorney, Dr. Ferra Junior, and Col. Silva Telles, the latter charged with the arrest of certain important personages, such as Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, Dr. Juvenal de Carvalho and Joaquim Gabriel de Carvalho. The telegram adds that two of these had already left the place.

The *Commercio* then adds that among the passengers embarking at Rio on the French packet *Chili* on the 16th was *Dr. de Carvalho*, who is probably the party wanted at Araraquara for the assassination of Rozeno de Brito. Col. Silva Telles visited the plantation of Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho on the 18th inst. but did not find him there. It is alleged that he was in consultation with Dr. Bento Bueno, ex-chief of police, on the 17th, and that he intended to return home.

—The Pará state legislature has voted an electoral reform bill. There is probably room for two or three more.

—At the capture of the 24th battalion of infantry at Pôrto de São Paulo, one of the streets is named for Floriano Peixoto, another for Costa e Silva, and a third for Mallet—two jailers and their prisoner.

—A Bahia telegram says that the style of Febreiro's recent letters is totally different from that of the letter he wrote immediately after his defeat. For the sake of his correspondents we are glad to hear it.

—The journal *Commercio* telegraphs from Victoria that the cause of the mutiny of the police is the ill-treatment of the police and the lack of discipline and the prevalence of immoral practices among the officers.

—The *Journal* of yesterday says that the sergeant who commanded the detachment sent after the *Império* which left Sete Lagoas with arms for the Bahia *Revista*, has returned to Omiti Preto, having survived the fight with the parkers.

—An occasional correspondent at Bahia writes us that the death of Mr. Alexander Webster on the 19th ult. had occasioned a general sentiment of profound regret in that place. Mr. Webster had just returned on the 8th inst. from a business trip up-country, and complained of feeling unwell. It was then found that he was suffering from yellow fever, from which he died on the 19th at 5.30 p. m. Though he had resided in Bahia only a few months, he had already become a general favorite and his loss was keenly felt by all. A funeral service was held at the Bahia Baptist Church on the afternoon of the 19th and was attended by a large number of foreign residents.

—The police mutiny at Victoria, at first triumphant, appears to have collapsed at the end of a few days without even requiring any effort of the authorities to suppress it. Col. Gancheiro, who had been deposed, has resumed command and 60 of the mutineers have been arrested. The men complain of the floggings or beatings received by orders of the colony.

—At Dr. Botella's house in Niterói there was a meeting of his partisans on Sunday, about 200 persons from different parts of the state of Rio de Janeiro being present. It was resolved to reorganize the autonomist party on the basis of its programme in 1892 and to propose union with the partisans of Bello de Albuquerque. Dr. Cavalcante de Melo made a speech in favor of the restoration of the autonomy.

—Thirteen cases of arms, sent from Sete Lagoas in the state of Minas Geraes, are in their way, says the *Paz*, to Antonio Conselheiro. The government, however, adds that paper, has taken steps for seizing the arms and for ascertaining who sent them. According to the *Natureza* police force of the state of Minas Geraes on the 18th inst. attacked near Curvelo, 20 legions from Sete Lagoas, the caravan conveying the arms. A fight is said to have ensued in which several persons were killed and wounded. The government of Minas Geraes is said to have issued orders for reinforcing the police, which, it seems, was repulsed by the unitaries.

—There is a chief of police something less than a thousand miles from Rio, who is seeking to make a record for himself by repressing prostitution. He has been arresting the local ones not their patrons, closing their houses, imprisoning them and even compelling them to clean the filthy premises in which they are incarcerated. This, of course, is in the holy cause of decency and morality. It so happens, however, that this same chief of police is reported from his wife and is therefore keeping his bachelor's hall. Being interested in one of the more attractive frail maids, and pitying her homeless and friendless condition, he generously took her into his own house, with all her belongings. The neighbors, who are moral and respectable people, so and who believe that morality should be practised as well as preached, are complaining of this, for the young woman is exhibiting herself at the front windows in all her finery. It does look inconsistent, we must admit, but then no one is ignorant of the fact that the official always exempt from the law he enforces.

THE PETROPOLIS DISASTER.

The heavy rainstorm which visited this city on the evening of 17th inst., occasioned an extraordinary inundation in Petropolis, flooding the streets and residences, sweeping away bridges, destroying the cotton factory and many operatives' houses at Casimira, cutting off the water supply and breaking connection between the town and the electric light plant, and causing enormous damages to the residents of the place. The railway beyond Petropolis was badly injured by landslides and damage to bridges, while on the level section below the *sema* the line was flooded and a heavy landslide completely interrupted all traffic for some days. The residents, except in a few instances, were unable to come into Rio for three days, and even then by means of a trolley transfer at the obstructed place.

According to the reports published, the serious nature of the inundation was not observed until late in the evening. A dinner party at the residence of one of the foreign ministers was detained for the night, the guests devoting themselves to the task of saving articles of furniture from the invading water. One family was driven from their beds to take refuge on a hillside, while others sought refuge with friends in safe places. About 1 a. m. on the 18th the water began to recede, and then the alarmed residents were able to retire to their beds. In some houses the water is said to have risen two metres.

It is said that Petropolis presents a decidedly dilapidated and forlorn aspect at the present moment. About a dozen bridges have been swept away or damaged, the streets are littered with debris, many houses are badly damaged, gardens completely destroyed, trees uprooted, and the whole place covered with mud. It will take months to clean up the place and repair the damages, which are roughly estimated at a thousand five hundred contos.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The federalist executive committee has declared that its party will not take part in the election to be held on the 27th inst. for members of the state legislature. The dominant party, it says, showed at the congressional election in October that it does not hesitate to resort to any kind of fraud and violence to prevent the triumph of its adversaries. On that occasion no election was held at places in which the opposition party was strongest. In many instances the result was the personal death of the purpose of carrying the elections. Moreover, the federalist leader, Comodoro Silveira Martins, is in danger of being murdered by his adversaries whenever he enters the state.

S. Paulo and its vicinity are infested with bandits, who are committing depredations and causing much alarm among the people.

Barão de Piraí, one of the rashest leaders, is reported to have retired in disgust from public life.

The *Correio do Povo* says that Dr. Fernando Albuquequerque is a candidate for governor and that he evades the claims of Borges de Medeiros, the present chief of police.

Dr. Severino de Brito is endeavoring to organize a movement for the culture of wheat. The organization of a phalanx of such work would be much more to the point.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is expected that the new electric tram line in Bahia will be opened to traffic some time next month.

The government appraisers value at 16,000 contos the railway of the Companhia de Melhoramentos do Brasil. This includes the cost of completing the road.

From July 1893 to the end of December last the state of Pará expended 1,507,425,309 upon the prolongation of the railway from the city of Pará to Bragança and Salinas.

On the Central railway near Barbacena there was a collision on the 19th inst. Five persons were wounded and one of the locomotives and several cars were damaged.

The minister of industry has just sent to the treasury agency in London the audit accounts of the Recife and Linoeiro and the Rio Grande a Bagé railways for the first half of 1896.

In compliance with an invitation given by Superintendent Speers, the governor of São Paulo visited the Luz station, S. Paulo, yesterday to inspect the new passenger coaches, 1st and 2nd class, which the English company has recently received for use on the S. Paulo railway.

It is stated that the Leopoldina company will be unable to resume traffic on the line beyond Petropolis, recently damaged by landslides and freshets, for some three months. The masonry foundations of the large bridge across the Rio Humaitá have been so undermined and damaged that it is impossible to use the bridge even for the lighted traffic.

A telegram from Ceará says that a man named Luiz Esteves, to whom the Ratuatê railway owes money, which, we presume, it is slow in paying, refuses to sell wood to that road and that in retaliation the director has instructed the station-masters not to receive for shipment wood belonging to Esteves. Three serenos be no end to these petty dictatorialships.

There was a pleasing report current on the 18th that the day had passed without an accident on the Central railway. Unfortunately the delusion was speedily dispelled the next morning by the publication of a news item announcing a collision at Bimreção, at 9.20 a. m. in which some personal injuries were sustained. The line was not cleared until 2 p. m. The *Journal* hints that efforts were made to conceal the accident.

The severe lesson administered to the Santa Theresia electric line for its bad administration, seems to have been partly thrown away. The great diminution in traffic has shown the company that it is necessary to use care and to treat passengers with consideration. But the reforms are still short of what they should be. A few nights ago, the train which went up about 10 o'clock carried only three or four passengers beyond Vista Alegre. One of them relates that of the siding half way between that place and Franca, the following significant scene occurred. A man entered the train at Vista Alegre with a bottle under his arm. At the siding, while waiting for the down train, the conductor sat down by the man, inspected the bottle, learned that it contained rum, opened it and took a hearty drink from the bottle. He then passed it to the motorman, who also took a vigorous drink. Whether other drinks followed further up the line, he does not know, but he says that he prefers to feel sure that the men in charge of trains on a steep and dangerous line are not fuddled with drink when he trusts his life to their care.

COFFEE NOTES

—The sales on the New York Coffee Exchange last year, aggregated 4,008,500 bags, against 3,055,250 in 1895.

—Probably the biggest train of green coffee that ever ran over the American railroads arrived in Toledo, O., recently, over the Michigan Central railway. It consisted of fifty-three cars, carrying 10,000 bags of coffee, weighing 1,320,000 pounds, or 660 tons.—*American Green*, Jan. 13.

—Messrs. N. H. Force & Co. give the following statistics of the coffee imports last year at New York and Baltimore, the list of importers including those who imported 100,000 bags and over:

New York.—A. Buckle Bros., 718,567; Harl & Rand, 420,170; W. H. Crossman & Bros., 295,109; W. F. McLaughlin & Co., 166,673; Simon Mohr & Stoffer, 155,063; J. W. Dunn & Co., 171,992; H. W. Banks & Co., 55,799; E. H. & W. J. Brock, 50,059; Aug. Stump, 43,886; E. Levering & Co., 42,896; J. D. Lawrence & Co., 40,815; Thomson & Taylor, 39,000; J. S. Sutton & Co., 34,000; Flint, 14,415; J. B. & S. F. Ginn, 13,500; J. W. & J. L. Taylor & Co., 12,887; Smith, 11,371; O. & C. 20,975; Hase & Solari, 20,028; J. J. O'Donnell & Sons, 25,749; Taylor & Loring, 25,395; H. B. Lee & Co., 24,779; Baker & Young, 23,043; C. D. Lathrop & Co., 22,310; T. H. & H. W. 21,052; Chase & S. 20,901; The S. A. & Co., 19,351; J. O'Donnell & Sons, 18,301; P. & S. 17,850; Spague, Warren & Co., 16,729; E. G. & S. 16,250; Wm. Leane & Co., 14,550; H. & Kinsell & S. Co., 13,477; Jacob Levy, 13,257; Central American Trading Co., 12,000; G. O. Gordon, 11,705; H. B. & Co., 11,423; C. & Co., 10,730; Miller & Wallbridge, 10,549; D. & S. 10,500; G. Amstutz & Co., 10,220; Sherman Bros. & Co., 10,193; F. MacVegh & Co., 10,155.

Baltimore.—E. Levering & Co., 36,370; T. G. Landon & Co., 22,900; C. M. Stewart & Co., 19,015; Taylor & Loring, 12,911; Rufus Woods, 11,507; Thornton Rollins, 10,056.

The total imports at New York were 2,664,418 bags, and at Baltimore 149,876.

LOCAL NOTES

—The work of destroying the bulk of the *Arctozona* was begun on Friday.

—Halo! The *Journal*'s London correspondent has made Cecil Rhodes a blunder.

—Vice-President Manuel Victorino recently installed himself at Prilunga palace on Sunday.

The first cabinet meeting in the new presidential residence on Rua do Catete took place yesterday.

—It is reported that Minister Salvador de Mendonça is to be retired and that Assis Brasil is to be sent to Washington.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that a confidential employee of an important firm of this city has disappeared leaving a large shortage.

—The government has accepted the resignation of Lieut. Col. Gregorio Flamarinho de Azevedo as chief of the Bolivian boundary survey.

—It is stated that a piano costing 29,000 contos has been bought for the Prilunga palace. The piano service is said to have cost 160,000 contos.

The porter at the Catete palace has revolted and refuses to wear the gaily new livery chosen for him. He says he is a serious man and wants nothing to do with such carnival fixings.

—It is reported that police headquarters will be removed to the old buildings facing the Jardim d'Acclimação formerly occupied by the national museum and now used as a storehouse for war material.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Potosi*, outward bound, arrived at Pernambuco in distress on the 17th inst. She will be towed to this port for repairs, and her mails are expected to arrive here to-day by the *Danube*.

—There was a very general interruption to street car traffic in this city on the evening of the 17th because of a heavy rainstorm. Many streets were flooded, and others blocked by the quantities of sand washed down from the hills.

—Canon Venerando, director of the college which bears his name, is accused of having dogged one of his teachers. Not being permitted to flag his pupils, perhaps he felt compelled to exercise a teacher's privilege on some one.

—The Vice-President has issued invitations for the official inauguration of the new presidential residence (ex-palace Prilunga) on the 24th inst. The diplomatic corps, prominent officials of the government, and representatives of commerce, the press and diverse corporations, are invited.

—Great agitation has been recently caused by the discovery of two monkeys among the ornaments at the grand entrance to the Catete palace. It is admitted that they are very artistically designed, but somehow no one likes to have them there. Perhaps the deputies will protest when the proper time comes.

—A man named Ernesto Rosario, employed at the clerk's office of one of the courts of this city forged the signatures of the clerk and the syndics of the bankrupt estate of Sá, Rodrigues, Almeida & Co. and thus succeeded in withdrawing from the Banco da Lavoura e do Commercio the sum of 36,500 contos belonging to that estate. The forgery was so well executed that two notaries certified to the signatures. The forger, who has influential relatives, is nominally under arrest, the *Journal do Commercio* stating that he has been seen outside the police station conversing with his friends.

—The employees of the Ilha Grande lazaretto complain that they have not received any pay for the last three months.

—It is said that the ministry of war will take possession of the Itamaraty palace, now being renovated by the executive.

—The commandant of the police brigade, Col. Teveses, is to be subjected to an investigation on a complaint lodged by an officer of the same brigade.

—It is amusing to note that Germany finds it contrary to international law for Greece to annex Crete. Germany of course would never do such a thing!

—We are glad to say that all the trees about the Prilunga palace were not cut down, but enough of them were sacrificed to spoil the appearance of the place.

—The Uruguayan authorities have advised the Lloyd Brazilian company that their steamers from Rio and Santos will henceforth be subject to sanitary observation.

—A *Mexico* telegram of the 21st says that the revolutionists are all ready and will invade the country to-day. It is amusing that they should give formal notice of an undesirable visit.

—The first four Sinos at the *Teatro* at the Rio theatre on the night of the 21st, the first Sinos ever to appear there. It is said to have been a question of honor, whether they may not.

—The *Imp* of the *Paz* and *República* is being reformed. The plan is to reorganize the government of Marshal Floriano by a projected such as strong consequences.

—The Minister of Justice visited the police headquarters on Sunday last and it is said he was very agreeable in his remarks with the head of the police, Sr. Amado, with the director of the prison, Sr. Amado, and the chief of the *Arctozona* commission of the *Arctozona*.

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business done, or since the 1st the total transactions reported are 156,000 bags, while the shipments for the 20th are 205,000 bags. The market has been steady, or even firm. Rains up country have seriously interfered with the traffic on the railway.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd February, 1897.

Coffee.—The sales reported for the week only slightly exceed 40,000 bags but it is evident that brokers are not permitted, or do not choose, to declare all business done, for since the 1st the total transactions reported are 166,000 bags, while the shipments up to the 20th, were 205,000 bags. The market has been steady, or even firm. Rains up country have not only interfered with the traffic on the railway.

but have also apparently prevented sending coffee to the auctions, and the stock has in consequence been reduced by nearly 4,000 bags during the week. Another decline in freight, this time to 10¢ per bag, has not apparently stimulated business in coffee to any great extent, and the importers now are that if receipts increase, may mean another drop in price. At the same time, exchange seems rather uncertain, and the Rio dealers and factors watch rates very closely.

The financial disturbances in Santos were evidently more serious than we were inclined to believe, but as these affairs seem to have been the only interest, and as there are generally strongly backed by wealthy persons, the worst that is to be apprehended is that it will delay in meeting inflated obligations. It seems to be the old story of excessive advances to planters, who have multiplied themselves by investments in new plantations, and are now caught by the 1½ coffee price.

The market was quiet on the 15th with only 500 bags sold on the basis of 15¢ per arroba for No. 1, and on the following day some 1,000 bags changed hands at a slight decline, although brokers did not change their estimates. The 17th was dull, but on the 18th a moderate level of about 500 bags resulted in some bids advancing to 15¢, and on the following day 1,500 was quoted, with the market firm. On Saturday 2,000 bags were reported, on the basis of about 15¢, and today factors have opened firm and exchange is weak, but no great demand is in evidence as reported.

The shipments since our last report have been 5,000 bags for the United States, 100 for Europe, 100 for Cape, 100 for River Plate, etc. 71,681 bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States		Europe
Feb. 15	New York Fr. str. <i>Imperial Prince</i>	10,700
15	New Orleans Fr. str. <i>Camden</i>	14,850
15	Hamburg Ger. str. <i>Albatross</i>	4,000
15	New York Fr. str. <i>Imperial Prince</i>	10,700
Feb. 15	Hamburg Ger. str. <i>Albatross</i>	4,000
15	Bordeaux Fr. str. <i>Camden</i>	14,850
15	Albatross	4,000
15	Hamburg Ger. str. <i>Albatross</i>	4,000
Feb. 15	River Plate Fr. str. <i>Imperial Prince</i>	10,700
15	Dan str. <i>Imperial Prince</i>	10,700
15	Coastwise Sundry steamers	2,665

Receipts for the past week were 35,000 bags, against 26,000 bags for the preceding week and 30,000 bags for the week before. In transit the receipts were 3,000 bags.

The official quotations, per 100 lbs., on Saturday were:

No.	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17
1	15.00	15.00	15.00
2	14.00	14.00	14.00
3	13.00	13.00	13.00
4	12.00	12.00	12.00
5	11.00	11.00	11.00
6	10.00	10.00	10.00
7	9.00	9.00	9.00
8	8.00	8.00	8.00
9	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	6.00	6.00	6.00
11	5.00	5.00	5.00
12	4.00	4.00	4.00
13	3.00	3.00	3.00
14	2.00	2.00	2.00
15	1.00	1.00	1.00
16	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	0.00	0.00	0.00
44	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	0.00	0.00	0.00
47	0.00	0.00	0.00
48	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	0.00	0.00	0.00
54	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	0.00	0.00	0.00
58	0.00	0.00	0.00
59	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	0.00	0.00	0.00
61	0.00	0.00	0.00
62	0.00	0.00	0.00
63	0.00	0.00	0.00
64	0.00	0.00	0.00
65	0.00	0.00	0.00
66	0.00	0.00	0.00
67	0.00	0.00	0.00
68	0.00	0.00	0.00
69	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	0.00	0.00	0.00
71	0.00	0.00	0.00
72	0.00	0.00	0.00
73	0.00	0.00	0.00
74	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	0.00	0.00	0.00
77	0.00	0.00	0.00
78	0.00	0.00	0.00
79	0.00	0.00	0.00
80	0.00	0.00	0.00
81	0.00	0.00	0.00
82	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	0.00	0.00	0.00
84	0.00	0.00	0.00
85	0.00	0.00	0.00
86	0.00	0.00	0.00
87	0.00	0.00	0.00
88	0.00	0.00	0.00
89	0.00	0.00	0.00
90	0.00	0.00	0.00
91	0.00	0.00	0.00
92	0.00	0.00	0.00
93	0.00	0.00	0.00
94	0.00	0.00	0.00
95	0.00	0.00	0.00
96	0.00	0.00	0.00
97	0.00	0.00	0.00
98	0.00	0.00	0.00
99	0.00	0.00	0.00
100	0.00	0.00	0.00

and brokers' quotations, according to New-York types and per arroba, were the following:

Stocks in all hands were this morning estimated to be 29,000 bags.

In Santos towards the close of the week the market became firmer, and the quotation for "good average" was advanced from 10.50 to 11.00 on Saturday, at which the close was firm. The receipts increased, presumably the result of the financial "squeeze" from 6,500 bags for the preceding week to 7,500 bags, sales of 9,000 bags and shipments 5,000 bags for the United States and 1,000 bags for Europe. As about 4,000 bags have been received already in Santos during the present crop year, there are some misgivings as to the estimate of 4,000 bags prove too moderate; but it is alleged in conversation that the receipts in Santos have generally fallen off suddenly and that this may be again repeated. In the meantime the European markets seem somewhat incredulous and it is said increased estimates have been wired from this side.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Receipts		Shipments		Total	
No.	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19
1	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
2	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
3	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
4	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
5	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
6	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
7	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
8	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
9	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
11	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
12	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
13	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
14	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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" 24	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg, Southampton.

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sailing, till 2 p. m.

ITAHY

will sail for

S. João da Barra the 24th inst.

Receives cargo at the Traficque COSTEIRO

No. 56, Rua da Saúde.

The Steamer

ITAYÁ

will sail for

Anatá'd on the 25th inst.

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